



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Chosica is on a railroad near Lima; Chepen is on a railroad near Pacasmayo.

From Chile the following is reported: Coquimbo, 24 cases of smallpox with 1 death, in two weeks ended February 10; Antofagasta, 10 cases of plague with 4 deaths, in two weeks ended February 14; Iquique, smallpox still present.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Smallpox on steamship Ban Yek—Cholera in the provinces.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 12, as follows:

Week ended February 9, 1907. One case of smallpox removed from the steamship *Ban Yek* on her arrival at quarantine in Manila.

Delayed reports were received from the provinces during the week reporting cholera in addition to former reports as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Capiz.....	6	4
Samar.....	4	1
Total.....	10	5

No vessels were cleared from Manila to ports in the United States during the week.

RUSSIA.

Report from St. Petersburg—Fatal case of laboratory plague at Cronstadt.

Consul-General Watts reports, March 5, as follows:

A fatal case of plague has occurred at the experimental station at the fortress near Cronstadt in the person of a physician who contracted the disease while experimenting with plague serum.

NOTE.—A case and death of plague occurred at Cronstadt January 16–20, 1904, in the person of the director of the laboratory, who had been pursuing experiments with living plague cultures. The laboratory of the Imperial Institute for the production of plague serum is located in the isolated fortress at Cronstadt. (See Public Health Reports, 1904, pp. 306 and 336.)

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz—Sanitary status of the encampment of Tor.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, February 21, 1907.]

The president of the quarantine council, now at Tor, reports as follows:

February 17. The health of the pilgrims this year is very bad. No suspect case of cholera or plague has been reported to date, but dysentery and pneumonia are terribly prevalent. To the present time

nearly 13,000 pilgrims have arrived and more than 30,000 are expected. During the past week there have been more than 100 deaths from gastro-intestinal diseases and pneumonia.

Vessels arrived from Djeddah at Tor.

February 15. *Gallaxidion*, 685 Russian pilgrims, destination Theodosia; number of sick during voyage, 2. *Abdelkader*, 710 Ottoman pilgrims, destination Constantinople; 5 sick and 4 deaths during voyage.

February 19. *Alexandria*, 462 Ottoman pilgrims, destination Constantinople; and *Eleni*, with 815 Russian pilgrims, destination Theodosia; 7 sick and 2 deaths during voyage.

Vessels leaving Tor.

February 16. *Minieh*, 1,441 pilgrims, destination Constantinople.

February 17. *Mariout*, 862 pilgrims, destination Suez.

February 18. *Angora*, 933 pilgrims, destination Constantinople. *Konia*, 895 pilgrims, destination Constantinople.

February 20. *Tzar* and *Tzaritza*, 1,242 Russian pilgrims, destination Theodosia.

After favorable medical visit the Egyptian pilgrims were authorized to disembark at Suez; foreign pilgrims passed the canal in quarantine.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AUSTRIA—*Brünn*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 287, including diphtheria 3, measles 10, whooping cough 4, and 56 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—State of São Paulo, including the cities of *São Paulo*, *Santos*, and *Campinas*.—Week ended February 3, 1907. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 196, including measles 2, whooping cough 1, enteric fever 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Week ended February 10, 1907. Total number of deaths, 176, including whooping cough 2, leprosy 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Ceara.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 97, including 24 from whooping cough.

CUBA.—Month of February, 1907. Reports from the 6 provinces, having an aggregate population of 1,572,797, show as follows: Deaths from contagious diseases: Diphtheria 9, enteric fever 11, malarial fever 2, dengue 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 69 from tuberculosis.

Cardenas.—Months of January and February, 1907. Estimated population, 28,218. Total number of deaths, 132, including 21 from tuberculosis.

Habana.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths reported, 568, including diphtheria